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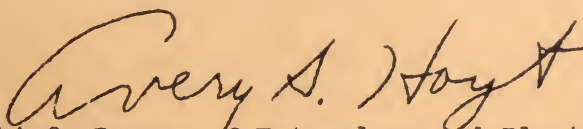
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PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS
OF
INDONESIA

This summary of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of Indonesia has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

The revision supersedes the original circular which dealt with the former colony, the Netherlands East Indies. It was prepared by Richard Faxon, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines from Despatch No. 377 furnished by the American Consulate General at Batavia, Java. The despatch was based on extracts of the regulations governing the importation of plants supplied by the Institute for Plant Diseases of the Provisional Federal Government of Indonesia.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts, and is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.



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PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

OF INDONESIA

BASIC LEGISLATION

Law of September 27, 1926, Article 2 (Staatsblad van Ned. Indie No. 427).

SUMMARY

Importation Prohibited

HEVEA BRASILIENSIS, LIVING PLANTS AND PARTS THEREOF (INCL. SEEDS) FROM SOUTH AMERICA: (Law of Sept. 27, 1926, as amended by that of October 14, 1932)

HEVEA BRASILIENSIS Mull. Arg. SEEDS, LIVING PLANTS AND PARTS THEREOF from countries other than South America: Certificate of the phytopathological service of the country of origin affirming that the trees from which this material was obtained are free from Dothidella ulei, Fusicladium macrosporum Kuyper, Phytophthora faberi Maub., and Phytophthora meadi McRae. (Section V, article 1 (4), Decree of Jan. 25, 1949, No. 360/L.V.)

PLANT MATERIAL OTHER THAN THAT ITEMIZED IN SECTION IV OF the Decree of November 3, 1926: Phytosanitary certificate by a competent official of the Government (or one of the branches thereof) of the country of origin. (Section V, article 1, Decree of Nov. 3, 1926.)

POTATOES: Certificate of competent authority of country of origin affirming that the potatoes have been found free from wart (Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilb.) Perc.) and that this disease does not occur in the field where the potatoes were grown nor within a radius of 500 meters therefrom. (Section V, article 1 (2), Decree of Nov. 3, 1926, and the Decree of Oct. 21, 1929.)

PLANT MATERIAL FROM CHINA: No certificate of competent authority required, but the shipment will be subject to severe inspection on arrival. (Section V, article 1 (5), Decree of Nov. 3, 1926.)

FRUITS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES (EXCEPT CHINA): Must be accompanied by a certificate issued by competent authority of that country of origin affirming freedom from pests and diseases of cultivated plants; inspection on arrival and release only on issuance of an import permit. (Decree of October 21, 1929.)

FRUITS ASSEMBLED IN THE NETHERLANDS FOR export to Indonesia: Phytosanitary certificate issued by the Phytopathological Service of the Netherlands. (Section V, article 1 (6), Decree of Nov. 3, 1926.)

CACAO PLANTS (Theobroma cacao L.) FROM AMERICA: Declaration by competent authority of country of origin that they were grown in Europe in European soil from seeds produced in America. (Section V, article 1 (7), Decree of November 3, 1926.)

FLAXSEED (Linum usitatissimum): Special permit required for its importation. (Section V, article 1 (8), Decree of Jan. 1, 1934.)

Importation Unrestricted

PLANT MATERIAL ITEMIZED IN SECTION IV of the Decree of November 3, 1926.

Definitions

1. "Plant material" shall include seeds, fresh fruits, living plants, and parts thereof.
2. "Secretary" signifies the Secretary of State for Agriculture and Fisheries.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF LIVING PLANT MATERIAL TO PREVENT THE INTRODUCTION OF PLANT DISEASES AND PESTS

(Decree of the Governor-General, September 27, 1926; Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indie, No. 427, 1926.)

Importation of Hevea Plants and Seeds from South America

Article 1. Concerns the importation of Hevea plants and seeds from South America.

Importation of Other Plants Restricted

Article 2. (1) The importation of living plant material, other than that referred to in article 1 (without prejudice to the provisions of articles 4 and 7) is permitted only through the ports authorized for that purpose by the Secretary and with due observance of the provisions promulgated by him.

Article 3. Prescribes that the importer shall pay inspection fees.

Exceptions Provided For

Article 4. Under conditions to be imposed by him, the Secretary may permit the importation into Indonesia of plant material such

as that referred to in article 2, in respect to which the provisions of this decree have not been observed.

Article 5. Provides for penalties for infractions of the regulations.

Article 6. Provides for the appointment of officials charged with the detection of infractions.

Special Exemptions

Article 7. This decree does not apply to the importation of:

- (a) Living plant material for the importation of which special regulations are or will be established;
- (b) Seeds obviously intended for consumption;
- (c) Living plant material to be indicated by the Secretary.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

(Decree No. 9760 - A.Z., Nov. 3, 1926, as amended)

SECTION I. AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

Article 1. The Secretary has resolved to designate the following as ports of entry:

- (a) For seeds, living plants, and parts of living plants: Tandjoeng Priok, Medan (Belawan Deli), Soerabaja and Makassar.
- (b) For fresh fruits: Tandjoeng Priok, Semarang, Soerabaja, Sabang,* Palembang, Djambi,* Medan (Belawan Deli), Pangkalpinang, Tandjoengpandan, Pontianak, Lingkas (Tarakan),* Samarinda, Balikpapan,* Manado, Makassar, and Sorong.*
- (c) For potatoes: Tandjoeng Priok, Semarang, Soerabaja, Medan, Lingkas (Tarakan),* Balikpapan,* Makassar, Palembang,* Pangkalpinang,* Tandjoengpandan,* Djambi,* Sorong.*
- (d) For tea seeds: Tandjoeng Priok, Medan and Palembang.

Sections II and III. Concern the appointment of technical inspectors.

SECTION IV. IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

Living plant material to which the provisions of the Decree of September 27, 1926, are not applicable:

- (a) Seeds of the following-named vegetables, herbs, fruits, and medicinal plants:

Anethum graveolens L., dill
Anthriscus cerefolium Hoffm., chervil
Artemisia abrotanum L., southernwood

* These ports are authorized only for the entry of commercial shipments. (See Decree of April 12, 1948, No. 365/H.A.D./L.V.)

Asparagus officinalis L., asparagus
Capsicum annum L., red pepper
Cichorium intybus L., chicory, witloof
Coriandrum sativum L., coriander
Cynara scolymus L., globe artichocke
Foeniculum vulgare Hill, fennel
Fragaria spp., strawberries
Lactuca sativa L., lettuce
Lavandula (officinalis) vera D.C., lavender
Leontodon, see Taraxacum
Lycopersicum esculentum Mill, tomato
Melissa officinalis L., balm
Mentha spp., mints
Ocimum basilicum L., basil
Origanum majorana L., majoran
Pastinaca sativa L., parsnip
Pimenta officinalis Berg., allspice
Pimpinella anisum L., anise
Portulaca oleracea L., purslane
Rheum rhaponticum L., rhubarb
Ribes spp., currants and gooseberries
Rosmarinus officinalis L., rosemary
Rubus spp., blackberries, raspberries
Rumex spp., sorrel
Salvia spp., sage
Satureia spp., savory
Scandix - see Anthriscus
Scorzonera hispanica L., black salsify
Solanum melongena L., eggplant
Spinacea oleracea L., spinach
Taraxacum officinale Weber, dandelion
Tetragonia expansa Thunb., New Zealand spinach
Thymus vulgaris L., thyme
Valerianella olitoria Moench, cornsalad

(b) Seeds of ornamental plants belonging to the following genera:

Abutilon	Asparagus
Adonis	Aster
Ageratum	Begonia
Agrostemma	Bellis
Althaea	Bidens
Alyssum	Boltonia
Amaranthus	Boussingaultia
Ammobium	Bupthalmum
Anemone	Cacalia
Antigonon	Calceolaria
Anthirrhinum	Calendula
Aquilegia	Campanula
Arctotis	Canna
Aristolochia	Carduus

Celosia	Nemophila
Centauria	Nicotiana
Chrysanthemum	Nigella
Cineraria	Nycterinia
Clarkia	Oenothera
Clematis	Passiflora
Clerodendron	Pelargonium
Cobaea	Pentstemon
Coleus	Perilla
Convolvulus	Petunia
Coreopsis	Phacelia
Cosmos (Cosmea)	Phlox
Cuphea	Physalis
Cyclamen	Poinsettia
Cynara	Portulaca
Cynoglossum	Potentilla
Dahlia	Primula
Delphinium	Pyrethrum
Dianthus	Quamoclit (Mina)
Digitalis	Reseda
Dimorphotheca	Ricinus
Eccremocarpus (Calampelis)	Rosa
Eschscholtzia	Rudbeckia
Gaillardia	Salpiglossis
Gerardia	Salvia
Gerbera	Sanvitalia
Gilia	Saponaria
Gloxinia	Scabiosa
Gomphrena	Schizanthus
Gypsophila	Senecio
Helianthus	Silene
Helichrysum	Solanum
Heliotropium	Stevia
Helipterum (Acroclinium, Rhodanthe)	Stokesia
Hibiscus	Streptocarpus
Impatiens	Tagetes
Inula	Thelesperma (Cosmidium)
Ipomoea	Thunbergia
Kniphofia (Tritonia)	Tithonia
Leptosiphon	Torenia
Linaria	Trachelium
Lobelia	Tropaeolum
Lynchnis	Verbena
Matricaria	Vinca (Lochnera)
Maurandia	Viola
Mediola	Volutarella (Amberboa)
Mimulus	Zinnia
Mirabilis	
Myosotis	
Nemesia	

(c) As amended by Decree No. 7345-A, August 12, 1929:
No. 9760-A-Z, November 2, 1936 and No. 365/HAD/LV,
April 12, 1948.

1. Vegetables, onions, bulbous plants (except potatoes), beets, and root crops intended for consumption or medicinal purposes;
2. Shallots and garlic;
3. Dried fruits and parts thereof, such as almonds, peanuts, grain, chestnuts, caraway seeds, cloves, Jesuit's nut (Trapa bicornis L., T. natans L., ling-kok), nutmegs, walnuts, pakwo, pepper, rice, etc., for consumption or medicinal purposes.

(d) Coconuts from which the husks have been removed.

(e) Spawn of edible mushrooms (*Psalliota*).

(f) Apples and pears. imported from the Netherlands by parcelpost.

SECTION V. IMPORT RESTRICTIONS ON PLANT MATERIAL

With respect to the permissible importation of living plant material into Indonesia, the following provisions are applicable:

Phytosanitary Certificate Required

Article 1. (1) The importation of the plant material referred to in Article 2 of the Decree of September 27, 1926 (except as indicated in the following paragraphs) is permitted only when each shipment is accompanied by a certificate signed by a competent official of the government of the country of origin or one of the branches thereof.

- (a) Indicating the species to which the plant material belongs or from which it was derived;
- (b) The quantity and weight thereof;
- (c) Affirming that at the time of shipment the said material was, according to his conviction, free from pests and diseases of cultivated plants.

Restrictions on the Importation of Potatoes

(2) Without prejudice to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the importation of potatoes is permitted only when each shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by an official phytopathological institution of the country of origin affirming that the potatoes were found free from wart disease (Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilb) Perc.), and that this disease does not occur in the field in which the potatoes were grown, nor within a radius of 500 meters therefrom.

Disinfection of Certain Seeds Required

(3) With respect to the seeds of:

Allium spp., chive, garlic, leek, onion, shallot, etc.
Apium graveolens, celery
Brassica spp., broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, kale, kohlrabi,
mustard, pak-tsoi, pe-tsai, rutabaga, turnip, etc.
Cheiranthus, wallflower
Cochlearia, scurvygrass
Cucurbits, cucumber, melon, etc.
Daucus, carrot
Gossypium, cotton
Iberis, candytuft
Lepidium, cress, peppergrass
Lunaria, honesty
Matthiola, stocks
Medicago, alfalfa
Melilotus, sweetclover
(Nasturtium) Radicula-nasturtium-aquaticum
Onobrychis, sainfoin
Radicula armoracia, horseradish
Raphanus, radish
Sinapis, see Brassica
Sisymbrium, see Radicula-nasturtium-aquaticum
Trifolium, clover

without prejudice to the applicability of the other provisions of this decree, the importation into Indonesia of the above-named seeds and the packing material in which they were shipped is not permitted until they have been disinfected in accordance with the provisions of Sections II and III. (Sections II and III authorize the designation of inspectors of plants and of fresh fruits, respectively, at authorized ports of entry.)

The provision in the first paragraph of this article does not apply with respect to shipments of seeds of the plants named in that paragraph, if the declaration is made in the phytosanitary certificate issued by the Phytopathological Institute of the country of origin, that the seeds have been disinfected in a disinfection plant operating under the supervision of the service.

Restrictions on the Importation of Hevea

(4) Without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 1 of this article, the importation of seeds, living plants and parts thereof of Hevea brasiliensis is permitted only when the shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by the phytopathological institute of the country of origin, affirming that the trees from which the plant material was taken are free from the South American leaf disease Dothidella ulei (Melanopsammopsis ulei (Henn.) Stahel) - (Fusicladium macrosporium Kuyper) and from



phytophthora leaf-fall diseases (Phytophthora faberi Maube, and P. meadi McRae), and that on the estate or estates where the said trees grew, since 1946 no material has been directly imported from countries where these diseases occur.

Paragraphs 5, 6, 7 and 8, respectively, of this article provide (1) that plant material may be imported from China without the certificate prescribed by paragraph 1; (2) that fruits assembled in the Netherlands may be imported if accompanied by a certificate issued by the phytopathological service at Wageningen; (3) that cacao plants (Theobroma cacao) from America may be imported only in the form of living cacao plants grown from seed in Europe in European soil; (4) that the importation of seeds of plants of the genus Linum is permitted only under a special permit granted by the Secretary of State of Agriculture and Fisheries under special conditions to be imposed in each case. (Flaxseed is known also as linseed and birdseed and pharmaceutically as Semen lini.) (Decree effective Jan. 1, 1934.)

INSPECTION ON ARRIVAL

Article 2. (1) The plant material referred to in the preceding article, and the containers, and packing material in which it was imported, will be allowed to proceed to the consignee only after having been inspected by the expert mentioned in Sections II and III, and found to be free from pests and diseases of cultivated plants; or if that be practicable, after it has been disinfected or otherwise freed from the organisms concerned.

Article 3, 4, 5 and 6. Concern the disposal of shipments of plant material on arrival.

SECTION VI. Fees for inspection and disinfection.

SECTION VII. Exemption of shipments of plant material intended for the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries and institutions connected with that department.

SECTION VIII. Prescribes forms for import permits, reports of seizure, etc.